

THE CICINDELIDAE (COLEOPTERA) OF THE MOUNT LAMINGTON PLATEAU IN NORTH-EAST PAPUA

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Fig. 1-4.

IN the following I give a list of the Cicindelidae which have been collected by Mr. C. T. McNamara in the Lamington Mountains, New Guinea, at an elevation of 1,300-1,500 feet. The material was communicated to me by the South Australian Museum.

1. CALEDONICA JORDANI W. Horn.
2. CICINDELA SEMICINCTA Brulle.
3. CICINDELA FUNERATA Boisduval.

This is aberrant, and is a form intermediate between the typical *C. funerata* as described by Boisduval and the subspecies *barbata* W. Horn.

4. CICINDELA BENNIGSENIA W. Horn.

Fig. 1.

The labrum of my two type males is scarcely, if at all, excavated in the middle, and shows only a minute sagittal tooth. The labrum of the male specimens collected by Mr. McNamara show this emargination of the labrum very much more strongly developed, but without the slightest trace of sagittal tooth. The pronotum of the females collected by him shows, just before the basal sulcus in the sagittal line, the same very characteristic small rounded (prominent backward) protuberance noted in my original description. The aedeagus is shown in fig. 1a and 1b. The small constriction before its last third seems to be remarkable, still more the very minute lateral tooth just before its tip. Length, 6.25-7.75 mm. (without labrum).

5. CICINDELA IO MICRO-GEMMEA W. Horn, subsp. nov.

Fig. 2.

♀ ♂ Differt a forma prioritatis capite thoraceque aeneo-metallicis, hinc inde subvirescentibus (non coeruleis); pronotho mas. paullo angustiore, fem. basaliter magis angustato angulisque basalibus multo minus tuberoso-prominentibus;

elytris obscure acneis subnitentibus, prope marginem (in modo interrupto) viridi-coeruleo tinctis, punctis duo humeralibus in forma lunulae conclusis, gemmis illis magnis coeruleis subsuturalibus multo minoribus viridescensibusque; corpore subtus paullo minus viridi-coeruleo-induto. Labro mas. et fem. longiore, dente sagittali fem. paullo brevior. Long 5·5–6·0 mm. (sine labro).

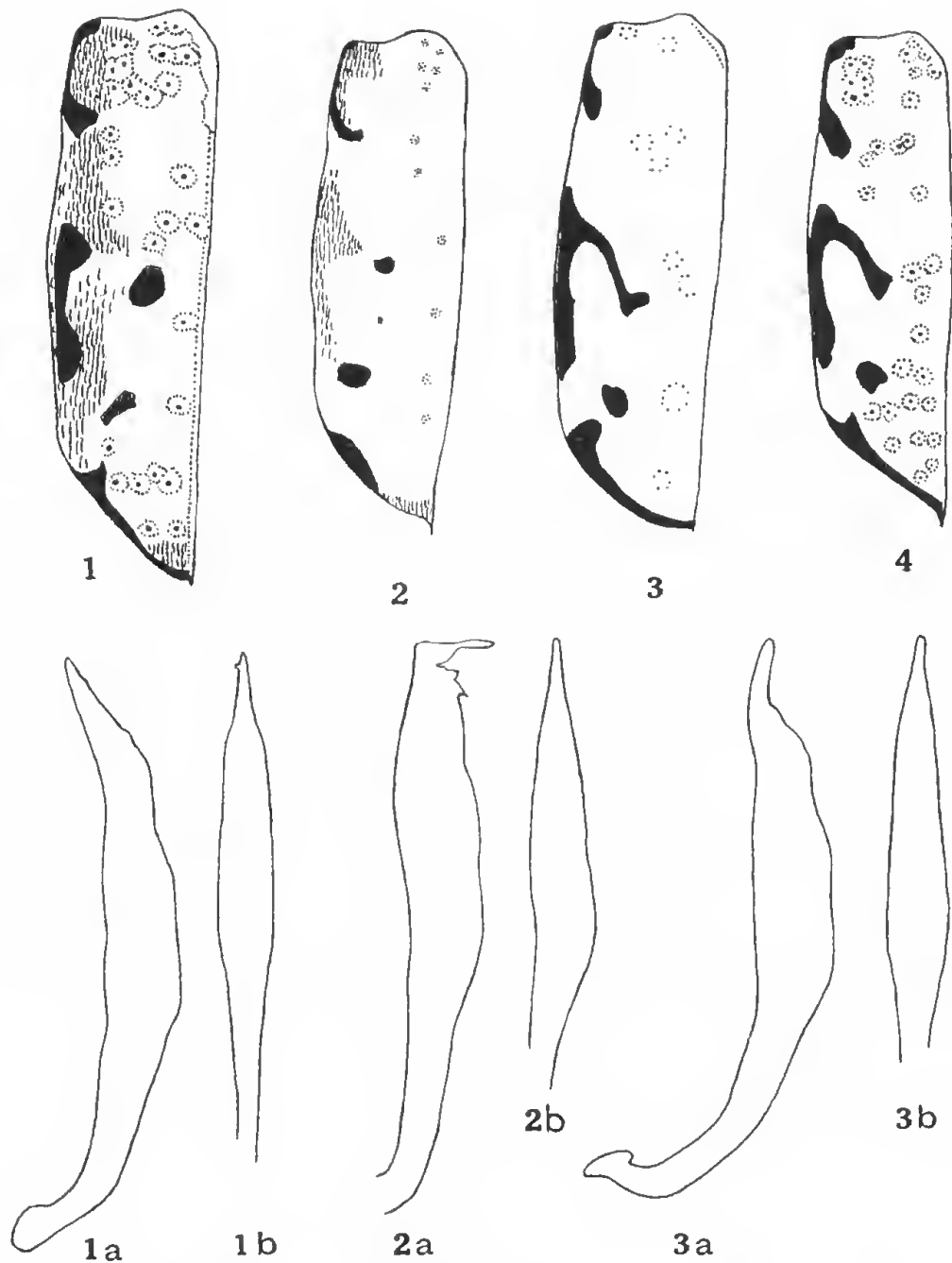


Fig. 1-4. 1, Elytron of *Cicindela bennigsenia* W. Horn; 1a and b, aedeagus. 2, Elytron of *C. io microgemma* W. Horn; 2a and b, aedeagus. 3, Elytron of *C. guineensis umbrosa* W. Horn; 3a and b, aedeagus. 4, Elytron of *C. guineensis* W. Horn.

The tip of the aedeagus has a very peculiar shape, as will be seen from the figures 2a and 2b. The very fine hook at the tip is almost vertically bent off from the stem. The basal part of the humeral lunula shows (as also often the humeral spot of the typical *C. io*) a reddish colouration. The border of the elytra is of a bluish colouration, especially within the humeral lunula and at the middle part of its length; the fourth sternite of the abdomen in the female is strongly enlarged, and shows in the median line a triangular spot of yellow.

6. *CICINDELA GUINEENSIS UMEROSA* W. Horn, subsp. nov.

Fig. 3.

♀ ♂ Differt a forma prioritatis toto corpore, 4 primis antennarum articulis, pedibus nigro-aeneis; elytris opacis fere nigricantibus; coloribus illis aut viridibus aut violaceis aut rufo-brunnescentibus deficientibus (gemmis fere totis obsoletis). Long 5.75–6.25 mm. (sine labro).

The upper and under side of the whole body, the four first articles of the antennae, and the legs are of a dark brassy hue. The elytra are almost black without any shine, and only show here and there small traces of the large foveols (the last ones seem to be even less conspicuous, as they do not show any contrasted colouration against the general surface of the elytra, such as they do in the typical *C. guineensis*). The aedeagus is long and fine, and bears a very strong constriction at its termination (fig. 3a and 3b).

There is only one specimen in the series which proves to be an intermediate form between this new race and the typical *C. guineensis*. This specimen shows much smaller foveols on the elytra, but the remaining foveols possess the contrasted colouration of the typical form. Fig. 4 shows the typical *C. guineensis* W. Horn.